SUCCINCT OUTLINE OF BASIC BIBLICAL GREEK GRAMMAR

I. NOUNS: 3 declensions: 1st (1st rows, cf. Mueller, 17ff.) (2nd rows, cf. Croy, 204ff.) ↕Parsing: case, gender, number, DF

1st (α): 1. χώρα (long α) ὥρα; 2. σκηνή (η) φωνή; 3. δόξα (mixed) δόξα; 4. ἀλήθεια (sh α) ἀλήθεια; 5. νεανίας (m) n/a; 6. μαθητής (m) προφήτης

	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Sg	α	η	α	α	ας	ης	Pl	αι
	ας	ης	ης	ας	ου	ου		ων
	ᾳ	ῃ	ῃ	ᾳ	ᾳ	ῃ		αις
	αν	ην	αν	αν	αν	ην		ας

2nd (ο): 1. λόγος (ος, m/f) λόγος; 2. δῶρον (ον, n) ἔργον

Sg	ος[M] / ον[N]	ου	ῳ	ον	Pl	οι	ων	οις	ους
		ου	ῳ	ον		α	ων	οις	α

3rd (cons): 1. σάρξ (mute m) σάρξ; 2. ὄνομα (mn) σῶμα; 3. ποιμήν (liq) ἄρχων; 4. πατήρ (lq sync) n/a; 5. κρεάς (ς) γένος; 6. πόλις (vowel ι) πόλις; 7. ἰχθύς (ν υ) n/a; 8. βασιλεύς (diph) βασιλεύς

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sg	ς[MF]	ν[N]						
	ος	ος						
	ι	ι						
	α	-						
Pl	ες	α						
	ων	ων						
	σι	σι						
	ας	α						

II. ADJECTIVES: Types: 1. καλός, ή, όν (1st & 2nd Decl) 2. ἀληθής (3rd Decl) 3. like active participle 4. irregular: πᾶς, πολύς, μέγας

Positions: 1. Attributive 2. Predicate 3. Substantive | ii. case'+compar+ῆ+case'

Comparison: Form: -τερος, -α, -ον; -ιων, -ιον. Use: i. compar + gen

III. VERB

1. Conjugation: tense, voice, mood, person, number, dictionary form
2. Formation: for familiar-pattern (ω), e.g., λύω, πιστεύω, etc.; for -μι verbs, s. below ❖

vb ends + ο/ε connect vowel

Prim act	Prim m/pass	Sec act	Sec m/pass
ω ομεν	ομαι ομεθα	ον ομεν	ομην ομεθα
εις ετε	ῃ εσθε	ες ετε	ου εσθε
ει ουσι	εται ονται	ε ον (σαν)	ετο οντο

PRESENT♥:				stem	+		ο/ε	+	primary endings
IMPERFECT■:		augment	+	stem	+		ο/ε	+	secondary ends (&2nd aor AM)
FUTURE●:	active & middle:			stem	+	σ	ο/ε	+	primary endings
	passive:			stem	+	θη + σ	ο/ε	+	primary endings
AORIST:	active & middle:	augment	+	stem	+	σα		+	sec'y ends (1S -ν, 3S ε, M2S ω)
	passive:	augment	+	stem	+	θη	+		sec'y ***active*** ends (2nd aor -θ)
PERFECT:	active:		reduplication	+ stem	+	κα		+	sec'y endings (3P σι or καν)
	middle & passive:		reduplication	+ stem	+				primary endings (2S σαι)
PLUPERFECT:	active:	(augment +)	reduplication	+ stem	+	κει		+	secondary endings
	middle & passive:	(augment +)	reduplication	+ stem	+				secondary endings (2S σο)

3. Distinguishing the past indicatives, i.e., those with augments: The AORIST says the least; the IMPERFECT says more (the action was customary or repeated, only attempted or only begun). True also for the present *versus* aorist infinitive, participle, subjunctive, and imperative.
4. Imperative, with μή:

2S	ε/ον/τι	ου/αι	formation
	τε-τω-τωσαν	σθε-σθω-σθωσαν	

a. Pres freq="stop doing..."
b. Aorist prohibition: subjunc ***v.*** impv

5. Optative: γένοιτο, εἴη. S. Croy §234.
6. Augment forming: a. ε + consonant b. vowel length: α/ε→η, ο→ω, ι/υ→ι/υ, αι/ᾳ→ῃ, οι→ῳ
7. Reduplicate: a. initial conson: i. conson + ε + conson. ii. aspirate: θ→τεθ, χ→κεχ, φ→πεφ
   b. initial vowel: lengthen like augment
   c. initial 2+ consonants (unless #2 = λ/ρ) OR sibilant (ζ, ξ, ψ): ε augment

εἰμί	ἤμην	ἔσομαι	
εἶ ♥	ἦς ■	ἔσῃ ●	
ἐστίν	ἦν	ἔσται	
ἐσμέν	ἦμεν	ἐσόμεθα	
ἐστέ	ἦτε	ἔσεσθε	
εἰσίν	ἦσαν	ἔσονται	
εἶναι	ὤν-οὖσα-ὄν		

IV. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

1. As the verb in an independent clause:
   a. hortatory: "Let us . . ."
   b. deliberative ques., usu in 1st person
   c. prohibitions – aorist only:
      i. used (with μή) instead of an aorist imperative
      ii. οὐ μή + subjunctive = strong future negation
2. As the verb in a dependent clause :
   a. those with ἄν (but w/ past ind–2CC apodosis):
      ἐάν (εἰ ἄν) = "If," "If ever..." (Conditional)
      ὅς ἄν = "Whoever..." (Relative)
      ὅταν (ὅτε ἄν)= "Whenever..." (Temporal)
   b. ἵνα (or ὅπως) clauses
      i. purpose iii. substantive (= noun)
      ii. result iv. as equivalent of infin

subjunctive formation: pres: long connect vow; aorist: σ +; aor pass: θ +

"Tip-off" words!!

	mood	BUT	answer
οὐ	ind	→↓	"yes"
μή	non	2CC &→	"nay"

V. PARTICIPLE FORMATION and CONJUGATION:

vb markers + σ κ θ

π β φ	ψ φ	φ(θ)
κ γ χ	ξ χ	χθ
τ δ θ (ζ)	σ κ	σθ

1. Tense Formatives:

	Pres	1Aor	2Aor	Perf (redup +)
Active	οντ	σαντ	οντ	κοτ[MN]/κυι[F]
Middle	ομεν	σαμεν	ομεν	μεν
Passive	ομεν	θεντ	εντ	μεν

mute

contract: contract verbs α/ε →→→ η; ο →→→ ω

liquid: fut liq connect v Δ: λ/μ/ν/ρ → λ/μ/ν/ρ+ου/ει; aor liq stem Δ: α/ε+λ/μ/ν/ρ → η/ει/+λ/μ/ν/ρ

2. Tense Formative Endings:
   a. μεν M/N: 2nd decl
   b. μεν F: 1st decl
   c. ντ/κοτ M/N: 3rd decl (final τ drops in N nom/acc)
   d. ντ/κυι F: 1st decl mixed ff σ
3. Notes on endings: (οντ→ους, σαντ→σας, θεντ→θεις)
   a. vowel + ντ + σ = doubled vowel + σ
   b. PresActPtcMNS: οντ→ων
   c. PerfActPtcMNS: κοτ→κως
   d. PerfActPtcNNS: κοτ→κος
4. Conjugation: tense, voice, mode (i.e., participle), case, gender, number, dictionary form

	personal	demonstrative
ἐγώ[1st]	σύ[2nd]	οὗτος[MN●] αὕτη[F]
ἐμοῦ[*]	σοῦ[♦]	τούτου ταύτης
ἐμοί[*]	σοί[♦]	τούτῳ ταύτῃ
ἐμέ[*]	σέ[♦]	τοῦτον● ταύτην
[*]μου, μοι, με		[N]τοῦτο, τοῦτο
[♦]σου, σοι, σε		[○N]ταῦτα, ταῦτα
ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	οὗτοι○ αὗται
ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	τούτων τούτων
ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	τούτοις ταύταις
ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	τούτους○ ταύτας

pronouns

VI. PARTICIPLE SYNTAX:

i. Rough-and-ready translations (classroom only): present = "-ing" (simultaneous); aorist = "having -ed" (antecedent; but makes tense = time too important)

ii. Verbal adjectives: a. "verb-ness": tense, voice b. "adjective-ness" i. gender, number ii. attributive, predicate, or substantive

iii. Adjectival iv. Adverbial a. time b. manner c. means d. cause e. condition f. concession g. purp/result h. att. circ.

v. Genitive absolute vi. Periphrastic a. attributive b. substantive

contraction ⇦ ω>ο>α>η>ε

	η	ω	ει	ῃ	ου	οι	ε	ο
ο	ω	ω	οι	οι	ου	οι	ου	ου
α	α	ω	ᾳ	ᾳ	ω	ῳ	α	ω
ε	η	ω	ει	ῃ	ου	οι	ει	ου

Art: id case noun follows = Attr *N* = Subst *or* modify id case n = Attr
No: Nom: verb of being = Peri *N* = Adv
Gen-gen subj, ind of main clause = GAbs; Acc-sensory vb, ff DO = Supplementary

Participle recognition clues

VII. INFINITIVES: vii. Supplement'y

i. Verbal nouns: a. "verb-ness": have tense & voice; may have a "subject" or object (both in accusative case), may have adverbial modifiers, etc.
use: purpose-simple, τοῦ, εἰς, πρός. result-simple, τοῦ, ὥστε. time-πρό, ἐν, μετά. cause-διά.
b. "noun-ness": may have article, may be the subject or object of a verb or object of a preposition, etc.

Conjugation: tense, voice, mode, DF

ii. Indirect discourse (ff. vbs of "discoursing") iii. w/ impersonal verbs (e.g., δεῖ) (e.g., θέλω, μέλλω, δύναμαι, ὀφείλω, ἰσχύω)

VIII. CASES – basic uses:

Infinitive formation	active:	λύ-ειν	λῦ-σαι	λελυκέναι
	m/p:	σθαι	σθαι/λυθῆναι	σθαι

Nominative
1. subject (usually [a] neuter pl takes sg verb; [b] verb # agrees w/ 1st of compound)
2. predicate nominative 3. names and titles 4. dictionary form

Genitive
1. translated with "of"
2. possession & relationship
3. description
4. apposition
5. objective
6. subjective
7. partitive
8. separation
9. source
10. comparison
11. pers'l agent: passive + ὑπό + gen
12. genitive absolute (participle)
13. adverbial: time, place, reference, price, quantity
14. article + infin (no preposition) = purpose or result
15. object of certain verbs (e.g., ἀκούω) & prepositions

Dative
1. indirect object
2. advantage or disadvantage
3. reference or respect
4. ethical
5. cognate
6. place at which
7. time at which
8. sphere within which
9. impersonal means, cause, manner
10. measure
11. association
12. object of certain vbs (e.g., πιστεύω) & prepositions

Accusative
1. direct object: limits verbal action directly
2. adverbial: limits verbal action indirectly
   a. Extent or measure (time or space) b. reference or respect c. manner
3. w/ certain verbs: a. double acc i. personal & impers obj ii. dir obj & pred obj
   b. cognate: accusative contains same meaning as verb
4. "subject" of the infinitive
5. object of certain prepositions

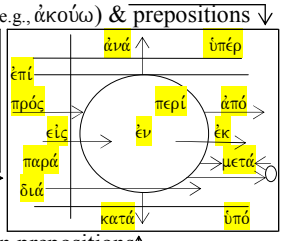
❖ -μι verbs | no connect vowel | pres/impf act sg long stem vowel | aor-αι σ→κ

PAI	redupli	no aug	aug
μι μεν	ι:δι,τι,ἰ	present	impf
ς τε	ε:δε,τε,ἐ	perfect	plup
σι ασι	—	future	aorist
	— & non-indicative		aorist

relatv: ὅς/ἥ ὅ	agree: antec gender
interr: τίς, τίνος τί	case: relat. to vb
indef: no accent	ἀλλήλων -οις -ους
ind rel: rel + ind	ἐμ/σός ἡ/ὑμέτερος

αὐτός, -ή, ό*	ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο*	
*nom/acc sg	*nom/acc sg	
3rd perspron	far	near
"self" (nom)	pronoun or adj	
"same" (attr)	pred w/ attr mng	

ἐμ/σε + sg / ἑ + pl → reflex pronoun "of –self," etc.



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